REPORT ON ELECTION PROCEDURES

IN THE CITY OF REGINA

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A. 1982 Election Costs

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **BASIS:**

The purpose of this report is:

a) to review the procedures used to conduct the 1982 municipal election;
b) To suggest improvements and possible alternative procedures for future elections.

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2. **FINDINGS**

There were inconsistencies in bridging the old and new Election Acts, as well as administrative difficulties encountered in both the enumeration and election day procedures for the 1982 election.

Changes are needed to provide:

- appointment of an Election Official for an initial 3 year period
- establishment of an Administrative Coordinating Committee for coordination and resource support purposes
- improved election staff for Enumeration and Deputy Returning Officer purposes.
- enhanced tabulation of votes by augmentation of the manual system with a computer program;
- consideration of increased Deputy Returning Officer and Poll Clerk stipends in line with Provincial levels;
- need for more formal arrangements with the School Boards regarding quality and location of polls and cost-sharing of election;

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3. **FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

The 1982 Election costs were as follows:

Election	$189,418
Enumeration & Voters' List	88,500
	$277,918

An estimate of 1985 election costs, subject to certain improvements to be endorsed by Council:

Election	$274,400
Enumeration & Voters.' List	113,620
	$388,020

A cost-sharing agreement should be sought with the School Boards based on a net taxable property assessment cost-sharing formula.

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4. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. THAT City Council appoint, for an initial period of 3 years, an Election Official to be responsible for the preparation and conduct of future municipal elections, preferably a member of the Administration from the Clerk's Department. (This person during the election period would be fully responsible for all work associated with the election and share other duties both during and between elections. Other duties will be resolved depending on; a) the election workload; b) whether an Assistant Returning Officer is appointed.) Such person to immediately commence work in preparation for the 1985 election.

2. THAT City Council create an Election Committee comprising the City Manager or his delegate, the Assessor, the Comptroller, the designated Election Official, and appropriate representatives from the school boards for the purpose of developing a cost sharing formula between the City and the school boards for Council consideration, prior to March 1, 1985.

3. THAT an Administrative Coordination Committee be established comprising the City Manager or his delegate, the Election Official, the Comptroller, the Treasurer and the Assessor for administrative coordination and resource support purposes, during the term of the Returning Officer's appointment.

4. THAT the designated Election Official, review and report to Council, at the appropriate time, on the relevant election procedures for the 1985 election, including the election procedures for election night reporting.

5. THAT the election procedures for election night reporting ensure that all polls have reported and the results are known.

6. THAT, upon appointment, the designated Election Official report to City Council on Election budget alternatives within 30 days.

7. THAT City Council immediately authorize the development of a Data Processing Program to tabulate and accumulate election results, including an electronic board or read-out for all interested parties and the media.

8. THAT, upon Council appointment, the designated Election Official meet with the Chief Electoral Officer of the Province to determine whatever arrangements are necessary to guarantee the quality and quantity of ballot supplies for future elections and any other election support services or materials he deems appropriate, and report to Council.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was developed with the assistance of the City Clerk and the Assistant Deputy City Clerk. The Mayor and all Aldermen were solicited for opinion and comment and several offered their observations. Meetings were held with the former Manager of Assessment, with the current and past Chief Electoral Officers for the Province of Saskatchewan, and also with the Federal Returning Officer. Some basic comparative data and supporting comment was also received from each of the City Clerks in Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Calgary, and Edmonton. The Leader Post was represented by Mr. Simpson, who made his observations known to the writer, as well as the available by-line columns on the subject. School Board officials were also contacted for their views.

Information on the Votamatic machine was obtained from the City Clerk in East York, Metropolitan Toronto. This information was supplemented by further data from the City of Edmonton - the major user of this device. Additional research material was obtained locally, at the City and University libraries, and through the Intergovernmental Committee on Urban and Regional Research (ICURR) and the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM).

Thanks go to the support staff in the City Manager's Office for their assistance in this project, and to other senior staff for their review and observations on this report.

I. INTRODUCTION

In March, 1983, the Legislative Committee dealt with a report on Municipal Elections and recommended that there be a study of the election procedure employed by the City of Regina. It was recommended that the final report and recommendations set out existing procedures used in the conduct of municipal elections, as well as suggested improvements, procedures, and costs related thereto.

The purpose of this report is therefore:

a) to review the procedures used to conduct the 1982 municipal election;
b) to suggest improvements and outline possible alternative procedures for future elections.

This report was originally intended to be made available to City Council before the end of 1983 but workload circumstances led to a delay in this schedule.

II. BACKGROUND TO THIS REPORT

When the Legislative Committee considered this matter, it was as a consequence of a motion which dealt with perceived shortcomings in the 1982 municipal election process.

It should be remembered that while that election was conducted under the Local Government Election Act, passed by the Legislature of Saskatchewan in 1982, the actual enumeration process for the election was carried out under the old Act, since the new Local Government Election Act was not in force at the time of enumeration.

This circumstance had certain consequences for the conduct of the election, and along with other procedural matters, which arose during the election process, combined to create an overall impression, to some observers, of a dysfunctional operation.

This report attempts to explain the nature of these circumstantial and procedural matters and, where indicated, provide suggestions for remedies.

III. ELECTION PROCEDURES

A. Historical Perspective and the 'Bed Sheet' ballot

Local self government, i.e. municipal government, was introduced into Canada in Saint John, New Brunswick in 1785, by royal charter. In other provinces, municipal governments were chartered beginning generally in the mid-1800's. Newfoundland is the lone exception to this pattern.

The last province to enter Confederation was also the latest in developing its municipal government system, beginning in 1938 - with the exception of the City of St. John's incorporated in 1888.[1]

In Saskatchewan, the North-West Territorial Ordinance of 1883, which mirrored the Manitoba legislation of the same year and that of Ontario's Baldwin Act of 1849, was passed by the Territorial Council.[2] That ordinance provided for the creation of municipalities, urban and rural, subject to population and area requirements.

Regina was the first in the Province to be granted municipal status, as a town, in 1883. Thereafter, the creation of municipal governments proceeded relatively slowly with local improvement districts being the main design for organization until provincial status was achieved in 1905. With the flood of new settlers being directed westward by the federal government, there was a pressing need for greater municipal organization and rural municipalities multiplied rapidly. By 1908-1909 consolidating legislation was passed by the Province which embedded municipal government more securely within the provincial framework.

It is important to remember that municipal government exists within this framework, since over the years it has been noted, but not always understood, that while local self government in Canada is considered by most to be a "cornerstone of democracy"[3] it differs in several important respects from the higher levels of government.[4]

Some of these differences include:

- the fact that local self government is not parliamentary, i.e. there is no reliance upon a system of responsible government in which the executive may be forced to resign upon loss of a confidence vote;
- the financial dependence of the municipal government on the provincial level;
- fixed terms of office for local elected representatives;
- at large election of the chief executive;

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1 Donald J.H. Higgins, Urban Canada, Its Government and Policies, p.17-42
2 Ibid, p.31-32
3 Ibid, p.39
4 Canadian Public Administration, Fall 1983, Vol.26, No. 3, p.441-446

- a main local service-education, is provided by a different elected body than the local council;
- the election of the Chief executive at large, the ward system and the division of responsibility for education services, results in more numerous candidates for office than occurs at the other levels of government. This contributes to difficulties associated with "bed sheet" ballots (described on the following page);
- the absence of formal political parties (notwithstanding formal or informal affiliation with a major political party such affiliations may be disregarded and crossed in voting;)[5]

There is also a significantly lower voter turnout municipally, which, democracy notwithstanding, has served to suggest an overall contradictory tendency to voter apathy at the local level. However, as T.J. Plunkett suggests, this apparent indifference reflected in lower voter turnout may stem, in part, from the nature of municipal servicing responsibilities, so that,

> "The citizen's concern is only aroused when there is a breakdown in the continuity of their performance or a need for expansion in their scale."[6]

Plunkett suggests that this traditional administrative-servicing function view of local government has been overtaken by changes in population growth, mobility, and technology. These changes have placed demands for more political decision-making into the hands of municipal governments to reconcile the sometimes conflicting demands of that urbanization process. The democratization of municipal government which has occurred across the country, by the removal of property qualifications, both for voters and candidates to municipal elective office, bears out this changing local government environment.[7]

During the interviews and discussions held on this election study, there was a recurring suggestion that the municipal election procedure could benefit from comparison with the Federal/Provincial procedures. Some of the differences noted are often overlooked in that suggestion.

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5 Higgins, Op. Cit. p.241

6 Thomas J. Plunkett, Urban Canada and Its Government, MacMillan of Canada, Toronto, 1968, p.3

7 Higgins, Op. Cit., p.291

A notable difference is the use of plebiscitary votes at the municipal level, which has been cited as a contributing cause of "bed sheet", ballots, i.e. ballots which are necessarily large to accommodate the number of elective offices and voting choices required. Donald J.H. Higgins cites a 1972 example where in one civic election a voter was expected to vote for eighteen out of seventy candidates for the various positions on the ballot. In all counting wards and Board of Education seats there was 132 names of candidates on the ballots.[8]

In the 1982, City of Regina election there was a total of 45 candidates on the ballot, out of which the electorate had to choose the Mayor, an Alderman, seven Public School trustees or seven Separate School trustees, as well as voting on three issues - disarmament, the Lewvan Expressway, the New Fire Station, - twelve possible choices in all.

As a consequence, Higgins suggests,

> "... when one goes to the polling station, the voter in local elections is presented with a different and generally more complex task than he faces when voting in federal and provincial elections."[9]

He suggests further that this multiplicity of potential candidates and issues at the local level, raises real concerns about the electorate to cope with its selection in a reasoned and informed way. While Higgins is talking here about voter participation, it raises the related, but often overlooked, problem of counting the ballots when a reasonably complicated sorting process must be carried out.

At the Federal and Provincial level, there is one ballot with, at most, four or five candidates, which is a relatively easy sorting and counting process to carry out. The 'bed sheet' ballot at the local level makes for a significant difference in the counting process and obviously requires more sorting. In the recent election example there had to be 48 separate sorting and counting exercises alone, simply to declare the sixteen winners for office, and to verify the decision on the two bylaws and one question.

It is not surprising, on the foregoing basis, that many municipal elections cannot seem to mirror the speed with which Federal/Provincial election returns are made available. This is by way of explanation - not to justify the non-availability of a count at a certain point in time, but rather to clarify the significant differences that are involved in counting ballots at local elections. These differences should be placed in context when considering local election procedures.

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8 Higgins, Op. Cit., P.244
9 Ibid, p.244

III. ELECTION PROCEDURES

B. Statutory Requirements & Other Procedures

The election procedures in all municipalities across Canada are set out in quite explicit terms in the relevant Provincial Statutes. As Ian McFee Rogers has observed in his Municipal Councillor's Handbook,

> "The reason for the detailed statutory regulation of elections is not only to ensure secrecy of the ballot but also to prevent interference with the electoral process or any act which would militate against a free expression of the opinions of the voters through the medium of the ballot box."[10]

It is for those reasons that the responsibility for the conduct of an election resides solely with the Returning Officer. The Statutes of Saskatchewan, specifically the Local Government Election Act, set out this intent.

(i) The Returning Officer

"The returning officer shall:
(a) be responsible for all matters relating to the election as provided by this Act; and
(b) appoint in writing in the prescribed form:
  i. A deputy returning officer for each polling area, the advance poll and a poll established pursuant to Section 22.
  ii. enumerators
  iii. poll clerks; and
  iv. any other officials that may be necessary for the conduct of the election."[11]

Without embarking on a survey of all the specific statutory procedures, the key statutory elements related to this review of election procedures are noted:

(ii) Enumeration

The Act is silent as to when enumeration must actually be conducted. It does, however, indicate that the decision to proceed with enumeration should be made by the Council before a certain date.

> Section 36 (1) states "Before September 1 in any year in which a general election is held, the Council or board may provide for the enumeration of the names of electors and the preparation of a voters' list."[12]

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10 Ian McFee Rogers, Municipal Councillor's Handbook, 4th Ed., The Carswell Company, Toronto, Canada, 1982
11 Statutes of Saskatchewan, Vol.V, Section 29, p.3133-11
12 Local Government Election Act, p.3133-11

The Returning Officer's Manual suggests that,

> "Because it is easier to contact potential enumerators in the spring than during July or August, you may wish to conduct your enumeration in June rather than in September."[13]

Such an arrangement does not preclude a September enumeration but simply recognizes that there may be difficulties arranging for enumerators during the summer vacation period. As previously noted, the Returning Officer shall be the chief enumerator, unless the Council, under authority of 36(2) of the Act, determines otherwise. This is a departure from 1982 when the Director of Assessment had responsibility for enumeration.

Prior to each enumeration and in accordance with the Returning Officer's Manual, the Returning Officer briefs the potential enumerators and provides them each with a kit which includes:

- map of the polling area
- a copy of the instructions to Enumerators booklet
- an appointment form
- name, address, and phone number of the Returning Officer
- location of the polling place

(iii) Voters' List

The purpose of the enumeration is to provide the basis for the Voters' List. The Act states:

> "The Voters' list shall be in the prescribed form and shall state:
> a) the name of each elector;
> b) each elector's address, set out opposite his name; and
> c) whether the elector intends to vote in respect of the public or separate school division, set out opposite his name."[14]

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13 Returning Officer's Manual, p.8

14 Ibid, p.3133-12

The qualifications of each elector are spelled out in detail and include the following:

> "- 18 years of age on election day
> - Canadian citizen
> - resident of the municipality/school division for at least six months immediately preceding the day of the election."[15]

The Act also provides under Section 24(2) that,

> "A person who qualifies as an elector in a resort village and as an elector of another municipality is entitled to vote at both an election in the municipality in which he resides and at a municipal election in that resort village."[16]

As noted in Section III A of this report, the general trend in Canada to remove property qualification as a voting qualification has been reflected in this Act. Under the old Act, property ownership was still a qualification and therefore the assessment roll was used in the 1982 enumeration process. This is no longer the case.

The Voters' List must be posted no later than September 24.

Before October 5th, in an election year, persons appealing errors or ommissions on the list may do so by filing a voter's registration form with the revising officer. The Act is specific with regard to applications to correct errors. These must include a person,

> "a) who is qualified as an elector, but whose name does not appear on the voters' list;
> b) whose name is listed in error on a voters' list;
> c) whose designation as an elector of a public school division or separate school division is incorrect; or
> d) whose name is listed on a voters' list in the incorrect polling area."[17]

The Voters' List may then be amended before October 10th to include those revisions and also to delete any unqualified voters, as specified under Section 39. Electors may, of course, be sworn at the polls

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15 Ibid, P.3133-8

16 Ibid, p.3133-9

17 Ibid, p.3133-13

(iv) POLLING AREAS, PLACES, BOUNDARIES, MAPS

The Act is explicit with regard to polling areas and places. It provides that the Council divide the municipality and the school divisions, "into as many polling areas as it considers necessary for the convenience of the voters and name the polling places for each polling area so established."[18] The polling area and polling place descriptions are then adopted by bylaw. Consultation with the School Board, regarding the size of polling areas and use of schools as polling places, is also recommended in the Returning Officer's Manual.

The creation of polling areas and selection of polling places is outlined under Section 18(1) which suggests that,

"a) all polling areas contain, as nearly as is practicable, an equal number of electors;
b) each elector may vote at one polling place on all matters on which he is entitled to vote;
c) there is at least one polling place situated within or close to each polling area;
d) a polling place is located, where possible, in a place allowing convenience access to disabled persons;
e) a polling place is located in each municipality; and
f) where wards are established:
   i. each polling area is within only one ward; and
   ii. an elector may vote only in the election in respect of the ward in which he is resident."[19]

Additionally, Council may establish a polling place in a hospital or similar institution at which an elector is receiving care in that institution.

In the Returning Officer's Manual, it is suggested that, where feasible, a figure of 350 or 400 voters should be chosen for the design of the polling area which, it is noted, must be contained within a single ward. Each polling area must be numbered consecutively.

With regard to urban Polling Areas, the Returning Officer's Manual suggests,

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18 Ibid, p.3133-7

19 Ibid, p.3133-7

"When streets are used as boundaries, the centre of the street is the dividing line.
If necessary, you may use a back lane as a boundary.
Identify all institutions and apartment blocks that can be made into separate polling areas."[20]

Polling places of 150-200 square feet are to be located convenient to polling areas. The Returning Officer's Manual suggests, where possible, the use of public buildings and locations accessible to the physically disabled.

MAPS

Section 116(1)(e) prescribes that Council give notice of "the taking of the vote and the location of the polling place."[21]

The Act is silent with regard to the production and usage of poll maps but it has been the custom of the Returning Officer to provide each Deputy Returning Officer with a City map which outlines the ward, polling area, and polling place locations.

These maps usually are posted in the Leader Post on three separate occasions and also serve the Deputy Returning Officer's purposes at each polling place. There is no standard specification involved and larger maps will involve greater advertising costs. As with all the other election elements and procedures, it might be useful to consider a municipal election supplement to the Leader Post or an independent supplement delivered door to door.

ELECTION DAY

All election day procedures, required under the Act, are set out in detail in the Returning Officer's Manual and the Deputy Returning Officer's Manual. The training schools conducted by the Returning Officer are in accordance with these manuals.

(v) BALLOTS

Voting under the Local Government Election Act is by ballot and it is the responsibility of the Returning Officer to "cause a sufficient number of ballots for the purpose of the election to be printed in accordance with Section 60."[22] There is a prescribed form to the ballot set out in Section 60 of the Act.

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20 Returning Officer's Manual, p.2

21 Op. Cit. 3133-35

22 Local Gov't Election Act, Op. Cit., p.3133-19

Under authority of the Act, the Returning Officer therefore establishes the number of ballots required for each issue, time required, wording and names of candidates, etc. and refers this request to Purchasing to arrange for a supplier. Weight and format of the ballot paper is governed by the Act. Recognizing the difficulty in obtaining ballots previously, it would perhaps be prudent to enlist the aid of the Chief Electoral Officer for the Province, under Section 146, to ensure that the quality and quantity of ballot, for a future election, can be made available, as required.

As noted in the Returning Officer's Manual and specified under Section 60(2), subsections (a),(b),(c),(d),(e),(3) the Council may wish to have an alternative arrangement of names on the ballot. If Council so wishes to rotate the names of candidates, it must pass a bylaw or resolution prior to September 1 in an election year. Ballot papers would then be printed in as many lots as there are candidates for office. The alphabetical listing would then rotate from top to bottom so that no advantage may appear to lie with those candidates whose initials place them first on the ballot.

COUNTING AND ACCOUNTING OF BALLOTS

Approximately 450 Ballot Boxes are distributed throughout Regina on the day of a general election. Each box receives from 175 to 200 voters who are required to vote on the various issues.

Counting of ballots is done manually by sorting and counting by issue at the polling place. The accounting of ballots is carried out on the Statement of Results form, as set out in the Act, which must be filled out to show all ballots have been accounted for.

The Statement of Results forms, therefore, constitutes the official account of the total ballots issued, and lists the candidates and the vote obtained for each. It also includes a list of used, spoiled, or removed ballots, which is related back to the original total number of ballots issued. The Statement of Results forms provide the basis for tabulating the offical election results.

REPORTING RESULTS

There are no statutory provisions for reporting results on the night of the election. Section III (C), page 13 of this report, reports on the statutory requirements for reporting results generally. By custom, once all Deputy Returning Officers complete the Statement of Results for the Mayor (the accounting form) the supervising Deputy Returning Officer then phones the results to City Hall for media coverage; the same procedure follows for Aldermen and school trustees.

These phoned-in results have, in the past, been put on a card by the person taking the call at City Hall. The cards are then delivered to persons who add them with machines and pass on the accumulative results to those persons manning the boards. In the 1982 Election, it was determined that the Election Board would be closed at midnight,

consequently, a decision was made not to retain the cards which would have permitted a check on which ballot boxes were outstanding.

It is intended that a computer program linked with the phoned-in results would:

a) provide a continuous and progressive accumulated result;
b) provide a complete and verifiable tabulated result with printout;
c) upon demand, provide an instant read-out of which ballot boxes have been reported and those areas still outstanding;

An application in this regard was turned down by the Data Processing Policy Committee in 1983, from consideration as a 1984 project. This project should be authorized forthwith and arrangements made immediately to create the necessary Data Processing Program to tabulate and accumulate the election results. An electronic board or read-out for all interested parties and the media should be a part of that program.

III. ELECTION PROCEDURES

C. THE 1982 MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN RETROSPECT

As noted previously, in Section II there were certain circumstantial consequences for the conduct of the past municipal election resulting from using the old Election Act for enumeration purposes, particularly with regard to where people were actually able to vote and also with regard to the development of the Voters' List.

With respect to the voting location, the Clerk has noted the consequences of using the old Act,

> "Under the old Act, a subdivision was limited to approximately four hundred voters with no more than three subdivisions in a Polling Place. Consequently, as in prior elections, certain individuals were required to travel a further distance than was necessary to vote, as the Polling Place in their vicinity was already filled up, in accordance with the Act."[23]

In using the old Act for enumeration, the Assessor was developing the Voters' List from enumeration and the assessment roll. The actual Voter's list was produced by the Systems Section from the enumeration forms provided by the enumerator. When the new Local Government Election Act was passed on July 9, 1982, certain changes were made to the previous election procedures. A significant change was that enumeration only was determined to be the basis for the Voters' List.

Figure 1 outlines some key differences between the old Act and the new Act.

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23 Report of the City Clerk, December 2, 1982, p.1

	OLD ACT	NEW ACT
Voters' List	Completed from Enumeration & Assessment Roll	Completed from Enumeration only
Burgess	Property owner	Deleted
Elector	British Subject, 18 yrs. of age, resident of City for six months	Canadian, 18 yrs. of age, resident for six months
Voters' List	Division, Subdivision Streets and Avenues by alpha & numerical sequence	Division, Polling area Streets and Avenues by alpha & numerical sequence & number of voters in each polling area.

Accordingly, the Assessor was required to make adjustments in his enumeration process which, for the most part, he was able to accomplish. As he noted in his report,

> "With the preparation of the Voters' List by the computer, we were able to react to most of the changes except to determine the voters that had been added from the assessment roll. This is the reason that possibly deceased persons were on the Voters' List, as we had not been notified to amend the assessment roll.[24]

Difficulties in the administration of the enumeration process were cited by the Assessor in his report. In his view, these were due to:

- timing of the enumeration in May-June, which resulted in the absence of residents due to vacation;
- timing of the enumerator's school session, June 14-15, which occurred during the enumeration period due to delay and difficulty in finding a suitable location for the school;
- lack of response to call back cards;
- difficulty in access to apartment buildings;

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24 Report of the Assessor, presented to Legislative Committee, December 6, 1982, p.3

Overall, the enumeration process resulted in certain inconsistencies in the Voters' List, and offered no change in the deployment of the Polling Places due to the poll maps being developed on the basis of the old Act; both of these circumstances reflected adversely on the perception of the election process, by interested parties.

In fairness to the election staff, it should be remembered that the necessary regulations supporting the Local Government Election Act were not passed by Order in Council until August 20, 1982. Regulations setting out ballot requirements, forms, etc., along with the Returning Officer's Manual were not generally available to the Returning Officer until early in September, although a draft manual was availabe in August.

These inconsistencies, which in part resulted from bridging the old and new Election Acts, were aggravated by what otherwise might have been considered 'normal' election procedural problems, when at the end of Election Day the Returning Officer was unable to conclusively determine unofficial final results and closed off the Election Board at midnight. This resulted in several candidates for municipal office and school board trustees being unable to verify whether they had won their respective election.

While there is no obligation statutorily in the Act for the Returning Officer to provide final results at the end of the Election Day - through custom and usage, there has developed a tradition and anticipation that unofficial final counts will be made available on the election evening. The Act simply states,

> "Upon receipt of the ballot boxes and duplicate statement of results, the returning officer shall, at the time and place appointed for the purpose, sum up the number of votes for and against the bylaw, or in the affirmative or negative of the question, as the case may be, as reported to him on the statement of results, and, at the time and placed fixed by the election procedure bylaw, declare the results of the vote. 1982-83, c.L-30.1,S121"[25]

Paragraph 6 of the Election Procedure Bylaw 7323 passed in September 7, 1982, states,

> "That the Returning Officer, after he has received the ballot boxes and the duplicate statements (pursuant to Section 121 of the Local Government Act, 1982), shall on the 28th day of October, A.D. 1982, at the City Hall, sum up the number of votes cast for and against the said Bylaws and in the affirmative and negative on the said question."[26]

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25 Statutes of Saskatchewan, Vol.V, Local Government Election Act, Section 121, P.3133-36

26 Bylaw 7323

Note that it is the day after the election that the election procedure bylaw indicates will be the period for totalling the vote. On this basis, the Returning Officer could technically have waited to declare unofficial results until that day. Tradition, of course, requires that he do otherwise.

Statutorily, Paragraph 6 of the Election Procedures Bylaw indicates that official results will be declared on the 3rd of November.

In recent years, some urban centres in Saskatchewan have departed from their past practice of continuing their vote count until an unofficial final vote count is available, regardless of time. Instead, where the count is not finished by 11 p.m. or 12 midnight, the count is discontinued and completed the next morning. The Returning Officer in Regina was following that now current practise, although, as noted, in earlier years, the count traditionally was continuously carried out until completed.[27]

CONCLUSION

In summary, in the 1982 Municipal election there were inconsistencies in bridging the old and new Election Acts, as well as administrative difficulties encountered in both the enumeration and election day procedures:

These are noted below:

- polling place locations were determined and enumeration carried out under the old Election Act not the new Act which would have allowed more flexibility in location;
- because the enumeration was carried out under the old Act inconsistencies resulted from the use of the assessment roll without it being updated. The new Act requires enumeration only.
- the timing of the enumeration was affected by delays in holding enumeration schools, resulting in enumeration during the vacation period when many residents were absent;
- some apartment areas were not fully enumerated;
- difficulty in obtaining adequate quality paper for ballot printing resulted in the use of ballots on which the ink was not fully dry;
- some difficulty was experienced in obtaining Deputy Returning Officers; this was associated with lower stipends than the Provincial Deputy Returning Officers. The City Clerk has indicated 60-70 potential and experienced Deputy Returning Officers did not participate due to this issue.

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27 City Clerk Report, Dec.2, 1982, p.2

- the closing of the Election Board at midnight before unofficial results could be given, resulting from a breakdown in the vote counting procedure;

These are the main circumstantial and administrative factors which contributed to dysfunctions in the 1982 municipal election. Section VI will outline certain recommendations for change to strengthen and clarify the administrative procedures.

IV. COMPARISON WITH OTHER MUNICIPAL JURISDICTIONS

REGINA

Eligible Voters	107,434
Voter Turnout	53,253 (49.5%)
Cost to Run Election	$189,418
Enumeration	88,500
TOTAL	$277,918
- At Polls	900
- Election Night Results Staff	76
TOTAL	976
Pay Scale - Deputy Returning Officers	$110
- Poll Clerks	90
- Advance Poll D.R.O's	130
- Advance Poll Clerks	110
Outside Assistance	-
Electronic Equipment	-

Complaints -yes - as noted

Media Coverage - stopped at 12 midnight

Returns completed next day

Cost per voter.....$5.21

SASKATOON

Eligible Voters	106,688
Voter Turnout	32,966 (30.9%)
Cost to run election	$112,579
Enumeration	108,696
TOTAL	$221,275

Number of persons employed:

- At Polls	690
- Election Night Results Staff	34
TOTAL	724

Pay Scale:

- Deputy Returning Officers	321/$100
- Poll Clerks	324/$ 70
- Advance Poll D.R.O's	5/$150
- Advance Poll Clerks	5/$100
- Ward Supervisors	10/$500
- Poll Supervisors	17/$110

Other Outside Assistance -

Electronic Equipment (being investigated) -

Complaints
yes - line ups at polls;
- line ups of Deputy Returning Officers delivering ballot boxes;
- slowness of election results

Media Coverage - stopped at 11 p.m.

Returns were counted until 2 a.m. then a break, completed 8 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. next day

Cost per voter.....$6.71

WINNIPEG

Eligible Voters		390,000
Voter Turnout		136,110 (34.9%)
Cost to Run Election		$297,000
Enumeration		$403,000
	TOTAL	$700,000

Number of persons employed:

- At Polls		2,670
- Election Night Results Staff		130
	TOTAL	2,800

Pay Scale:

- Deputy Returning Officers	1335/$75
- Poll Clerks	1335/$60
- Advance Poll D.R.O's	$150
- Advance Poll Clerks	$120

Other Outside Assistance - Private company for key punch enumeration data

Electronic Equipment - yes computer to tabulate results

Complaints
yes - slowness of results
- delay in school board results

Media coverage stopped 11 p.m.
Media provided with computer printout every 20 minutes

No official election board as such

Returns completed at 3 a.m. next day

Cost per voter.....$5.14

CALGARY

Eligible Voters		407,692
Voter Turnout		156,716 (38.4%)
Cost to Run Election		$536,399
Enumeration		$263,000
	TOTAL	$799,399

Number of persons employed:

- At Polls	2,544
- Election Night Results Staff	73
	2,617

Pay Scale:

- Deputy Returning Officers	$125
- Poll Clerks	$ 85
- Advance Poll D.R.O's	$260
- Advance Poll Clerks	

Other outside assistance -

Electronic Equipment - yes - vote tabulation -

Complaints - no

Other
- Calgary provides an election information brochure to 230,000 dwellings @ $35,000 including postage

Media coverage stopped at 10 p.m.

All returns completed by 10 p.m. election night

Cost per voter.....$5.10*

Net municipal $2.55
per voter

*Calgary recovers approximately half of the election and enumeration costs from the Public and Separate School Boards.

EDMONTON

Eligible Voters		382,000
Voter Turnout		160,440 (41%)
Cost to Run Election		$335,000
Enumeration		$101,000
	TOTAL	$436,000

Number of persons employed:

- At Polls		1,158
- Election night results staff		60
	TOTAL	1,218

Pay Scale:

- Deputy Returning Officers $75
- Poll Clerks $55
- Advance Poll D.R.O'S
- Advance Poll Clerks

Other Outside Assistance

Electronic Equipment - computer and punch card recorder (i.e. Votamatic machine)

Complaints
yes - line ups at polls
- slowness of election results

Media coverage ran until returns completed
(1 computer failed resulting in delay in processing punch cards)
Returns were completed at 3:45 a.m. next morning

Cost per voter.....$2.71*

*Edmonton used 2,400 vote recording machines last election, representing at $85 each, sunk costs of approximately $204,000 plus accessory costs, i.e., punches; cards, etc.

V. ALTERNATIVE ELECTION PROCEDURES

As noted previously, under the new Act, the Returning Officer now has responsibility for the enumeration. This factor should help to eliminate the inherent communication gap which was a technical characteristic of the previous arrangement.

It should be remembered, however, that while the City Clerk, as Returning Officer, with other members of his staff has responsibility for the conduct of the election, he is also expected to maintain his regular City Clerk's Office duties. A more appropriate arrangement would be to designate a full-time election official as Returning Officer from among the City Clerk's staff for an appropriate period and to provide administrative arrangements which recognize the need for ongoing election responsibilities and the sharing of other duties.

Section 28 (1) of the local government Election Act provides that unless otherwise determined by City Council, the City Clerk is the Returning Officer for municipal elections. The Act, as indicated earlier, does provide the option for City Council to appoint another person. Whether City Council wishes to adopt this option may be contingent upon what other alternative election procedures are considered.

Regardless of which alternative or variation thereof Council may consider appropriate, the review of the 1982 election procedures indicates the need for some basic administrative adjustments - including the following:

- appointment of an Election Official on a 3 year basis
- establishment of an Administrative Coordinating Committee for coordination and resource support purposes.
- improved enumeration procedures;
- additional qualified election staff for Enumeration and Deputy Returning Officer purposes;
- improved tabulation of votes by augmentation of the manual system with a computer program;
- consideration of increased Enumerator and Deputy Returning Officer stipends in line with the Provincial levels, i.e. $200 per pair increased to $290.
- investigation of more formal arrangement with the School Boards regarding quality and location of polls and cost-sharing of election.

A. Suggested Changes/Financial Implications

As summarized in Section IV and detailed in Appendix A, the 1982 Municipal Election costs were as follows:

Election	$189,418
Ennumeration and Voters' Lists	88,500
	$277,918

ALTERNATIVE 1

Maintain the existing procedure with the City Clerk, as Returning Officer and reinforce the overall administration of the election process. This would include:

- better control over the enumeration process by a check system to verify who has been enumerated;
- better timing of the enumeration period to ensure more satisfactory results;
- increasing the stipend for Enumerators and Deputy Returning Officers in line with Provincial amounts;
- instituting a Data Processing Program to tabulate the final election results, including the provision of an electronic board and the provision of accumulative totals on an ongoing basis;
- clarification and agreement on when the Election Board will be closed and appropriate arrangements to ensure that the count will continue until all polls have reported and the results are known.
- provision of larger scale poll maps;
- preparation of a municipal election flyer or supplement for door to door distribution, to assist potential voters;
- the appointment of 120 new supervisory Deputy Returning Officers in each polling place. These supervisors would have no direct ballot box responsibility and would therefore be free to concentrate on maintaining the orderly administration of the election process.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

An increase in the estimated election costs by the addition of:

- increased stipend for Enumerators and Deputy Returning Officers	$42,000
- Data Processing Program to tabulate results, etc.	-
- larger Poll Maps	5,000
- Municipal Election Supplement	10,000
- 120 Supervisory Deputy Returning Officers	24,000
	$81,000

ALTERNATIVE 2

This alternative would be similar to Alternative 1 but with the addition of ten Ward Returning Officers, with responsibility for the conduct of the election in each ward, under the overall direction of the Chief Returning Officer. In effect, these Ward Returning Officers would hire the enumerators and Deputy Returning Officers necessary for the election in their respective wards.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

An increase in estimated election costs by the addition of:

- 10 Ward Returning Officers @ $2,500 for 1 1/2 months	$25,000
- 10 Ward Enumerators @ $2,500	25,000
- Option of 40 Supervisory Enumerators to prepare actual Voters' Lists - 40 @ $450	18,000
	$68,000

ALTERNATIVE 3

Appoint a person, other than the City Clerk, as Returning Officer, to carry out the election on a full time basis. This could be done either by designating a full-time City employee or by involving an outside person on a contract basis for the duration of the election period, i.e. enumeration through to final election results. Other procedural elements could be similar to Alternatives 1 and 2.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Increased costs resulting from a combination of Alternatives 1 & 2 or an amount otherwise determined by City Council.

1985 ELECTION ESTIMATE OF COSTS

For comparative purposes, an estimate of 1985 election costs is presented which includes a 10% increase over 1982 costs plus the following:

- assumption of updating Deputy Returning Officer and Enumerator stipends, i.e. to Provincial levels, i.e. as proposed under Alternative 1;
- the addition of 120 Supervisory Deputy Returning Officers, i.e. as proposed under Alternative 1;
- enhanced advertising costs;
- the continuance of manual tabulation costs.

ESTIMATES OF 1985 ELECTION COST

Deputy Returning Officers and Poll Clerks 450 sets @ $290 per set (i.e. D.R.O & Poll Clerk-900 in all)	$130,500.00
Supervising Deputy Returning Officers (New) 120 @ 200	24,000.00
Rental - Churches, Halls, Tables & Adding Machines	1,700.00
Printing of Ballots	30,000.00
Printing of Poll Books & Sheets - Envelopes & Sheets	7,000.00
Overtime (Clerks Staff)	15,000.00
Casual Staff Election Night 30 @ 8 hrs. @ $30 per hr.(cost change if computer used to tabulate results)	7,200.00
Organization to handle Election Board	2,500.00
Telephone Rental & Installation	1,000.00
Public Works (deliver ballot boxes & destruction of ballots)	5,500.00
Printing Inside & Stationery	4,000.00
Maps (using larger ward maps)	5,000.00
Advertising - increased number of pages because of larger election map - would be approximately 13,000 less if small map used - may be incorporated into Municipal Election Supplement or Flyer at additional cost	36,000.00
Other Goods	5,000.00
	$274,400.00

It should be noted that the election costs outlined here do not include the cost of enumeration. The estimated costs of a 1985 municipal enumeration are as follows:

1985 ENUMERATION - ESTIMATE

Enumerators 200 @ $15.00(school)	$ 3,000.00
200 @ $90.00	18,000.00
110,000 names @ 27¢	29,700.00
Data Processing	660.00
Sorting	6,160.00
Clerk Typist (3 months)	4,500.00
Supplies and equipment	3,300.00
Misc	400.00
	$ 65,720.00

VOTERS' LIST

Office Space	$ -
Programming	20,000.00
Data Entry	13,000.00
C.P.U.	1,500.00
Output Printing	2,500.00
Printing	7,000.00
Supplies & Equipment	600.00
Typewriter Rental/Furniture Rental/ Typist Salaries	3,000.00
Advertising	300.00
	$ 47,900.00
	$113,620.00

As indicated earlier in this report, Section 36 of the Local Government Election Act provides that before September 1 in any election year, Council may provide for enumeration of the electors and the preparation of a Voters' List. In other words, Council must decide to have an enumeration and Voters' List. Council could choose not to have an enumeration. This would result in enumeration being conducted at the

polling place by each voter declaring that they were qualified electors, as required under Section 23 of the Act. Such a self declaration would be identical to that currently required for those eligible voters missed in the door to door enumeration process.

Enumeration at the poll would eliminate most of the indicated enumeration and Voters' Lists costs. There would, however, likely be an increased need for extra Poll Clerks and Deputy Returning Officers, to undertake the enumeration at the polling place and expedite its process.

Savings of approximately $80,000.00 could be realized by enumeration at the poll. A main drawback to such a method lies primarily in the absence of the Voter's List which is a central resource for all electoral candidates, who plan their compaigns and strategy around it. For these reasons, the elimination of enumeration and the related Voters' List may not be an acceptable economy for local political candidates.

SUMMARY

Assuming improvements to the election procedures as outlined here, the Total Estimated 1985 Election Costs could be:

Election	$274,400.00
Enumeration & Voters' Lists	113,620.00
	$388,020.00

To this could be added the additional $68,000 of Alternative 2, if Council supports the notion of Ward Returning Officers and Ward Enumerating Officers implied in that alternative. If not, there would likely still be need for casual support to the extent of some $7,500.

B. SCHOOL BOARDS

The Local Government Election Act, under Section 145 now provides for the entering into agreements between a Council and a school board with respect to the sharing of costs and the provision of services and facilities necessary for the holding of an election.

In terms of determining the basis for cost sharing, Section 145 (1)(c) indicates that all reasonable expenses incurred in providing for the holding of an election shall be paid:

> " in the case where the same officials, facilities and election materials are used for both municipal and board elections, in proportion to the value of the services used in relation to a municipal and board election respectively;"[27]

A further sub-clause 145(2) indicates that where there is disagreement as to the amount or proportion of the respective expenses, the matter can be referred, by either party, to the Local Government Board for its final decision.

It would appear that the Act now provides the basis for more formal arrangements between the municipality and the respective boards regarding election facilities, services, and expenses.

At the present time there are no formal arrangements. The Returning Officer simply indicates to each board his need for polling place locations. He is then directed to deal with each particular principal to work out where each polling place will be located. There is, as a consequence, no uniformity as to the quality and location of such places.

Preliminary discussions have been held with officials of both school boards to indicate the basis for possible cost sharing arrangements and also to review generally administrative matters associated with the conduct of elections. These discussions are continuing. Regardless of whether such an agreement can be satisfactorily developed between the Council and the School Boards relative to the sharing of respective costs of an election there should at least be a general agreement regarding the location and quality of polling places.

The City of Saskatoon has through its Local Government Elections Review Committee (consisting of the City Commissioner, City Clerk, City Assessor - representing the City, the Directors of the Boards of Education and Board Secretaries) determined a cost-sharing arrangement for future elections. Essentially this arrangement is based upon a net taxable property assessment cost-sharing formula.

Based upon 1982 property assessment, the formula would have resulted, if applied, in the following net taxable assessments:

Public School	36.4 %
Separate School	13.6%
Municipal	50.0%

Applying these percentages to the 1982 Saskatoon election estimates for Voting and Voters' Lists which totalled $238,800, the following cost sharing would have resulted:

Public School	238,800 X 36.4% =	$ 86,900
Separate School	238,800 X 13.6% =	32,500
Municipal	238,800 X 50.0% =	119,400
TOTAL ELECTION.....		$ 238,800

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27 Local Government Election Act, p.3133-43

Agreement has been reached where the cost involves one jurisdiction only to provide that all costs will be the responsibility of that jurisdiction. In the case of costs involving the two school boards only, they would share all costs.

It should be noted that Section IV of this report outlines the actual Saskatoon election costs as $221,275. Indications are that Saskatoon also anticipates higher future election costs for printing and upward revision in the stipend paid to election officials.

C. OTHER OPTIONS

i) A LOCAL ELECTION BOARD

While not put forward here as an alternative, the discussions with the past and present Chief Electoral Officer for the Province included the concept of a central board responsible for elections, i.e. a provincial body which would operate all local elections and coordinate all necessary resources.

While there might be financial cost-benefits to such a concept, through economies of scale, which could be rationalized province-wide, it remains to be seen whether the maintenance of local government democracy and local interests would be better served by such a centralized and external process. The concept is offered here for information purposes.

ii) VOLUNTEERS

The Administration is currently preparing a report on the use of volunteers in public service delivery. In recent years there has been increasing interest and sophistication in the management of this community resource for local government.

While it is not possible, at this time, to outline to what extent, if any, volunteerism should become a more formal feature of the civic administration, it is noted here in passing as a potential area for community involvement in the electoral process. Whether such a community resource could be effectively organized to replace the duties carried out by paid election officials remains a matter for further investigation.

With increases in election costs, in concert with other local government expenditure pressure areas, such an option might become viable, so long as the process can still be seen to ensure, "the free expression of the opinion of the voters through the medium of the ballot box."

iii) VOTAMATIC DEVICES

There is the opportunity for local election assistance under the Local Government Election Act. Section 146 provides that

> "... a council or board may enter into agreements with the Chief Electoral Officer of Saskatchewan with respect to supplies, equipment, services, or any other assistance that a council or board may require."

The use of Votamatic vote recording machines is an example of where provincial assistance could perhaps be applied on a provincial basis, if the votamatic machines are considered to be useful election aids.

Investigation of these devices does not reveal widespread use. The most notable user is Edmonton which reports satisfaction with the machine. At $85.00 per machine, and one machine per two hundred voters, they are an expensive addition to the election process. Their main attribute is to accelerate the time taken to tabulate election results, although when one computer went off-line in the last municipal election, it was 3 A.M. in the morning before the Edmonton results could be tabulated by the one remaining computer. The data processing cost probably equates to the cost of manual counting and therefore real savings is in time. The Borough of East York in Metropolitan Toronto also uses the votamatic machine. The City of Ottawa borrowed Edmonton's machines but was not satisfied with the results and returned to their manual system.

In Regina there were 107,434 eligible voters in the most recent election. Assuming approximately two hundred votes per machine and a 100% turnout, this equates to 537 machines at $85.00 each, or a total of $45,645.00, without reserves. If we assume a 70-75% turnout, the costs could be reduced to under $35,000, plus machine cards at the rate of $39.00 per thousand - an additional $4,177.00.

By amending the Local Government Election Act and acquiring a basic stock of votamatic machines, the Province could permit the use of votamatic devices, as well as providing for staggered municipal election dates in the main urban centres. This would allow the Province to provide votamatic machines to the main urban centres on a rotating basis. Without such provincial assistance, the cost of such devices would appear to be beyond the reasonable resources of individual cities.

iv) OTHER

Potential automated possibilities include the use of bar codes on the ballot which could then be 'read' similar to the method used by the check-out clerk at the food store. Such a development will require changes in election legislation. The cost of the technology again would suggest the need for a wider application of the concept to justify its use.

There is also the question, in this case as in other instances, of whether the improved time in reporting results justifies such an outlay. From a practical viewpoint there would appear to be more merit in supporting the local municipal economy, through the continuance of the existing manual process supplemented by the computer tabulation of these manually obtained counts. The advantage here is that by combining both elements there remains a back-up manual system in the event of a total system failure.

VI. CONCLUSION

Review of the 1982 Municipal election procedures indicates that there were shortcomings in those procedures, resulting in part from inconsistencies in bridging the old and new Election Acts. Some of those inconsistencies were circumstantial in nature and perhaps, in that sense, unavoidable. There was, however, lack of clarity in administrative control over the process and it is evident that certain measures ought to be considered to improve future municipal election procedures.

Notwithstanding local self government being a 'cornerstone of democracy', the extent to which City Council wishes to provide for enhanced future election procedures will obviously be conditioned by the amount of money that is required to serve that purpose. Money alone cannot practically ensure the 'convenience of voters', that circumstance must also flow, and be seen to flow, from a strong and coordinated administrative commitment to the electoral process and accountability for that process.

In that context, while all the technical dysfunctional aspects of the 1982 Municipal election are explainable, an important aspect of that election related to the perceptions of those affected by the various reported dysfunctions. From that perspective, more administrative understanding, commitment, and rigour needs to be exercised over the whole process - including measures to enhance execution of the election procedures.

While the Local Government Election Act and the respective manuals for the Returning Officer and Deputy Returning Officers are explicit with regard to procedural matters, there needs to be more direct linkage between the administrative requirements of the electoral process and the civic administration generally, in order to ensure the accountability of those concerned in that process.

Appointing the Election Official on a 3 year basis and establishing an Administrative Coordinating Committee would appear to be an appropriate method of ensuring that this necessary administrative coordinating connection takes place and that appropriate resources are available to the Returning Officer. A separate review of the City Clerk's Office indicates that there may be sufficient flexibility in the current staffing complement to allow for an Election Official to be appointed by staff trade-off, which would permit this person to divide his functions between elections and other City Clerk office duties.

With regard to the election procedures for election night reporting appropriate arrangments should be established to ensure that the count will continue until all polls have reported and the results are known.

In reciting the areas of dysfunction, it is easy to fall into the general conclusion that the whole electoral process did not work. This was not the case. While it is obvious that there were difficulties in certain areas, the charged atmosphere of an election period tends to underline and focus on dysfunctional aspects while ignoring the many activities carried out in a routine way. As suggested at the outset, it is in the nature of the democratic local self government exercise that this be so, since in some aspects, it is the breakdown of continuity of performance that arouses intense interest.

Although the Returning Officer, under the Act, has responsibility for conducting all aspects of the election, Section 33 notes:

> "The Council or board shall set the remuneration to be paid to election officials acting in respect of an election."[28]

The Council, therefore, has discretion as to the amount of money it is prepared to appropriate for election purposes.

The foregoing alternatives and financial implications are intended to provide an indication to City Council of the range of costs associated with any variations in staffing and election salaries. These alternatives have been developed in consultation with the City Clerk's Department, but more precise election budget alternatives are properly and statutorily the responsibility of the designated election official ie. Returning Officer, and should be the top priority of that official and City Council.

When Council has decided, in that regard, how it wishes to proceed it can then make a determination as to the amount of money it will appropriate for municipal election purposes - or - alternatively, it can direct the designated Election Official to prepare and present a budget for the 1985 municipal election, taking into account any cost sharing arrangements which can be agreed to with the respective School Boards.

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[28] Local Government Election Act, p.3133-11

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. THAT City Council appoint for an initial period of 3 years, an Election Official to be responsible for the preparation and conduct of future municipal elections, preferably a member of the Administration from the City Clerk's Department. (This person during the election period would be fully responsible for all work associated with the election and share other duties both during and between elections. Other duties will be resolved depending on; a) the election workoad; b) whether an Assistant Returning Officer is appointed.) Such person to immediately commence work in preparation for the 1985 election.

2. THAT City Council create an Election Committee comprising the City Manager or his delegate, the Assessor, the Comptroller, the designated Election Official, and appropriate representatives from the school boards for the purpose of developing a cost sharing formula between the City and the school boards for Council consideration, prior to March 1, 1985.

3. THAT an Administrative Coordinating Committee be established comprising the City Manager or his delegate, the Election Official, the Comptroller, the Treasurer and the Assessor for administrative coordination and resource support purposes, during the term of the Returning Officer's appointment.

4. THAT the designated Election Official, review and report to Council, at the appropriate time, on election planning and procedures for the 1985 election, including the election procedures for election night reporting.

5. THAT the election procedures for election night reporting ensure that all polls have reported and the results are known.

6. THAT, upon appointment, the designated Elected Official report to City Council on Election budget alternatives within 30 days.

7. THAT City Council immediately authorize the development of a Data Processing Program to tabulate and accumulate election results, including an electronic board or read-out for all interested parties and the media.

8. THAT, upon Council appointment, the designated Election Official meet with the Chief Electoral Officer of the Province to determine whatever arrangements are necessary to guarantee the quality and quantity of ballot supplies for future elections and any other election support services or materials he deems appropriate, and report to Council.

APPENDIX A

1982 Election Costs

Advertising
$ 20,754.00

Organization to work Election Board
1,500.00

Rental Adding Machine
768.00
Rental Tables
168.00
Rental Churches & Halls
697.00

Public Works
4,986.00

Printing Ballots
21,327.00

Printing - Poll Book, Maps, Envelopes, Sheets etc.
6,795.00

Overtime - Clerks
10,586.00

Deputy Returning Officer and Staff for Election Night
115,917.00

Printing & Stationery - inside
3,564.00

Other - Miscellaneous
2,356.00

$189,418.00

1982 Enumeration Costs
$ 88,500.00

$277,918.00

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